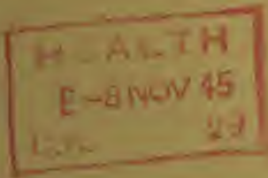


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BOROUGH OF EASTLEIGH



ANNUAL REPORT

of

THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

for the year

1944



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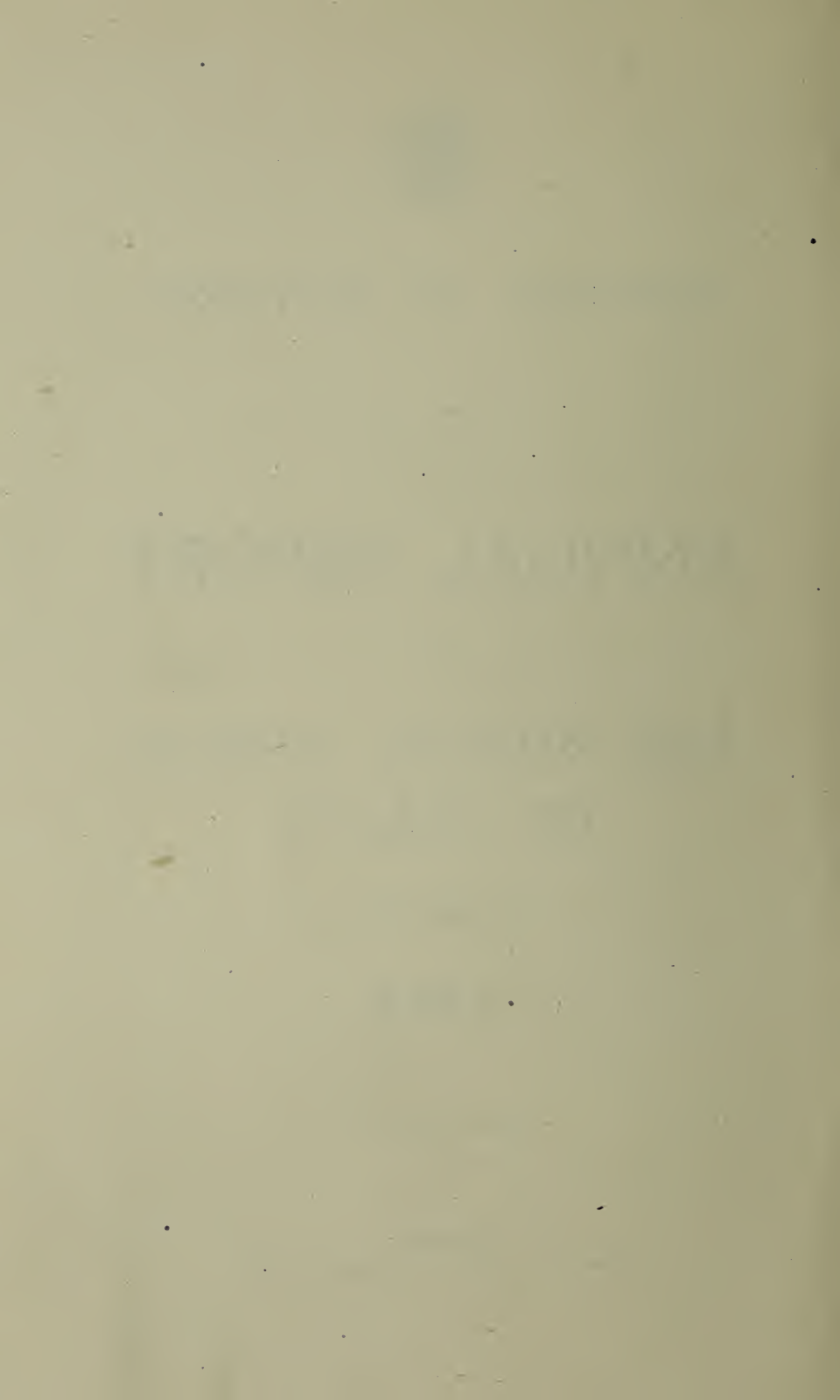


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PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT STAFF, 1944.

Medical Officer of Health :

ALLAN G. PROVERBS, M.B., Ch.B.

(Part-time).

Chief Sanitary Inspector :

(a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), CHARLES E. JAMES.

Sanitary Inspector :

(a), (b), (c), (e), (f), M. F. WELLS.

Inspector of Meat and other Foods :

(a), (b), (c), (e), (f), (g), H. F. DAWE.

Assistant Rodent Officer :

H. ROSSER (From April, 1944).

Chief Clerk :

Mrs. K. QUANTRELL

Departmental Clerks :

Miss S. MCGILLIVRAY

Miss F. NASH

Disinfectors :

W. ASHTON.

T. BURLEY.

- (a) *Sanitary Inspector's Certificate, Royal Sanitary Institute and Sanitary Inspector's Joint Board.*
- (b) *Meat and Food Inspector's Certificate, Royal Sanitary Institute.*
- (c) *Sanitary Science Certificate, Royal Sanitary Institute.*
- (d) *Smoke Inspector's Certificate, Royal Sanitary Institute.*
- (e) *Diploma in General Hygiene, Royal Institute of Public Health and Hygiene.*
- (f) *Associate Membership Certificate. Institution of Sanitary Engineers*
- (g) *Diploma in Sanitary Science and Administration, Sanitary Inspectors' Association.*

BOROUGH OF EASTLEIGH.

To the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit the Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the year 1944.

The Statistics and Social Conditions of the Area are dealt with in Section I. The Birth Rate, which increased from 16.3 in 1942 to 17.44 in 1943, has continued to rise to 18.72 in 1944. The Death Rate of the town has also increased slightly from 10.43 in 1943 to 11.4 in 1944.

The few changes which have occurred in the general provision of Health Services in the area are dealt with in Section II.

The Sanitary Circumstances of the Area and Housing are dealt with by the Chief Sanitary Inspector in Sections III and IV of the Report.

The duties of Meat and Food Inspection are dealt with in Section V, and a full account of this work appears in that section.

Section VI deals with the Prevalence and Control over Infectious Diseases. For the third year in succession no cases of Diphtheria have been notified to me.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

ALLAN G. PROVERBS,

Medical Officer of Health.

STATISTICS and SOCIAL CONDITIONS of the BOROUGH of EASTLEIGH DURING 1944 and PREVIOUS YEARS.

Year.	Area.	Population.	Number of Inhabited Houses.	Rateable Value. £	Product of Penny Rate. £ s. d.	BIRTHS.		DEATHS.		
						No.	Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants.	Under 1 year of age.		At all ages.
								No.	Rate per 1,000 Births.	
1921	2,028	15,760	3,320	91,920	383 0 0	317	20.11	15	47.3	8.9
1922	2,028	15,900	3,372	91,920	383 0 0	300	18.8	15	50.00	10.4
1923	2,028	15,890	3,412	97,107	355 0 0	326	20.5	16	49.08	9.3
1924	2,028	16,010	3,447	100,725	350 0 0	317	19.8	20	63.09	10.18
1925	2,028	16,090	3,587	99,830	352 16 0	279	17.3	13	46.5	9.1
1926	2,028	15,790	3,788	108,289	393 0 0	300	19.0	17	56.6	8.4
1927	2,028	16,120	3,951	110,698	403 0 0	309	19.16	13	42.07	10.23
1928	2,028	16,210	4,170	108,966	375 0 0	293	18.07	6	20.47	10.3
1929	2,028	17,080	4,321	117,616 1b	478 0 0	287	16.8	11	38.3	10.7
1930	2,028	17,100	4,723	92,724	464 9 2	337	19.7	21	62.3	9.6
1931	2,028	18,360	4,787	93,515	370 1 6	334	18.1	13	38.9	11.1
1932	6,320	22,710	6,245	128,394	512 11 2	331	14.57	19	57.4	11.8
1933	6,320	24,220	6,359	128,957	510 0 0	335	13.83	21	62.68	10.81
1934	6,320	24,260	6,554	149,977	520 0 0	304	12.53	12	39.47	9.43
1935	6,320	24,510	7,000	152,321	597 0 0	349	14.23	16	45.84	9.66
1936	6,320	24,830	7,300	155,959	616 0 0	374	15.06	20	53.47	10.3
1937	6,320	25,810	7,511	186,466	752 0 0	428	16.58	20	46.72	11.1
1938	6,320	26,090	7,622	163,999	635 0 0	379	14.52	11	29.02	9.96
1939	6,320	26,360	7,799	167,456	697 0 0	404	15.32	16	39.6	10.19
		<i>b</i> 26,770								
1940	6,320	27,240	7,842	171,246	676 0 0	438	16.07	24	54.05	12.9
1941	6,320	27,290	7,828	171,816	690 0 0	374	13.70	19	49.86	11.50
1942	6,320	27,140	7,714	171,920	716 0 0	445	16.39	6	13.48	9.94
1943	6,320	26,650	7,714	172,316	718 0 0	465	17.44	17	36.56	10.43
1944	6,320	27,180	7,702	175,105	742 0 0	509	18.72	18	35.36	11.44

* Area extended 1st April, 1932.

1a Rateable Value 30th September, 1929 } Difference caused by de-rating of Industrial Hereditaments.

1b Rateable Value 1st October, 1929 }

a For calculation of Birth Rates.

b For calculation of Death Rates or the incidence of Notifiable Diseases.

SECTION I.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area (in acres)	6,320
Registrar-General's estimate of :—	
(a) Resident population, mid 1944	27,180
(b) Average population appropriate to the calculation of death rates	27,180
Number of inhabited houses	7,702
Rateable value (1st October, 1944)	£175,105
Product of penny rate (1st October, 1944)	£742
Estimated weekly average of unemployment	Nil.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS.

	For Calculating Infant and Maternal Mortality Rates.		For Calculating Birth Rates.		
LIVE BIRTHS.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Total	245	264	245	264	} Birth Rate per 1000 estimated resident population, 18.72.
Legitimate	220	239	220	239	
Illegitimate	25	25	25	25	
STILL BIRTHS.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Total	4	4	4	4	} Rate per 1000 total (live and still) births 15.4.
Legitimate	4	4	4	4	
Illegitimate	—	—	—	—	
Deaths	Total. 311	Males. 161	Females. 150		} Death Rate per 1000 of the estimated aver- age population 11.44.

Deaths from Puerperal Causes (Headings 29 and 30 of the Registrar General's Short List).

	Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births.		
No. 29. Puerperal and Post Abortion Sepsis	—	—		
No. 30. Other Maternal causes	1	1.93		
Death of Infants under one year of age :—	M.	F.	Total.	
Legitimate	5	9	14	
Illegitimate	3	1	4	
Death Rate of Infants under one year of age :—				
All infants per 1000 live births				35.36
Legitimate infants per 1000 legitimate live births				30.50
Illegitimate infants per 1000 illegitimate live births				80.00
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)				39
" " Measles (all ages)				—
" " Whooping Cough (all ages)				—
" " Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)				2

**BIRTH-RATES, CIVILIAN DEATH-RATES, ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY,
MATERNAL MORTALITY AND CASE RATES FOR CERTAIN
INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN THE YEAR 1944.**

Provisional Figures based on Weekly and Quarterly Returns.
(Table of Registrar General.)

Eastleigh's figures have been included for convenience of comparison, the last two columns being the most suitable for this purpose.

	England and Wales.	126 C.B.'s and Great Towns including London.	London Administrative County.	148 Smaller Towns Resident Pop. 25,000-50,000 at 1931 Census.	Eastleigh.
Births.					
Rates per 1,000 Civilian Population.					
Live Births	17.6	20.3	15.0	20.9	18.72
Still Births	0.50	0.64	0.42	0.61	0.29
Deaths.					
All Causes	11.6	13.7	15.7	12.4	11.4
Typhoid and Para- typhoid	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Scarlet Fever	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Whooping Cough	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.02	0.00
Diphtheria	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.03	0.00
Influenza	0.12	0.10	0.08	0.11	0.07
Small-pox	0.00	—	—	—	—
Measles	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00
Rates per 1,000 Live Births:—					
Deaths under 1 year of age	46	52	61	44	35.36
Deaths from Diar- rhoea and Enteri- tis under 2 years of age	4.8	7.3	10.1	4.4	3.92
Notifications.					
Rates per 1,000 Civilian Population:—					
Typhoid Fever	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
Para-typhoid Fever	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00
Cerebro Spinal Fever	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.04	0.00
Scarlet Fever	2.40	2.41	1.57	2.67	2.46
Whooping Cough	2.49	2.49	2.90	2.29	1.58
Diphtheria	0.58	0.67	0.31	0.69	0.00
Erysipelas	0.29	0.32	0.37	0.28	0.29
Smallpox	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Measles	4.16	4.51	2.98	3.94	1.58
Pneumonia	0.97	1.13	0.93	0.82	0.40
Rates per 1,000 total Births (Live and Still):—					
Puerperal Fever { Puerperal Pyrexia {	10.34	13.13	3.61 14.14	9.25	3.8

CAUSES OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE IN THE BOROUGH OF EASTLEIGH DURING 1944.

(Table of Registrar General).

CAUSES OF DEATH.	All Ages	0-	1-	2-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75-
All Causes	311	18	1	1	3	4	8	13	31	45	79	108
1 Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 Cerebro-spinal Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3 Scarlet Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4 Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6 Tuberculosis of respiratory system.....	11	-	-	-	-	1	-	5	3	1	1	-
7 Other Tuberculosis diseases	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8 Syphilitic diseases	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-
9 Influenza	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
10 Measles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11 Acute polio-myelitis and polio-encephalitis	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
12 Acute inf. encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13 Cancer of buccal cavity and oesoph (M) uterus (F)	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	1
14 Cancer of Stomach and Duodenum	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-
15 Cancer of Breast	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2
16 Cancer of all other sites	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	7	11	5
17 Diabetes	5	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	2	1
18 Intra-cranial vascular lesions	41	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	4	16	16
19 Heart disease	78	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	10	22	38
20 Other diseases of circulatory system	7	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	2	2
21 Bronchitis	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	6	5	13
22 Pneumonia	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	2
23 Other respiratory diseases	7	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	1	-
24 Ulcer of stomach	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
25 Diarrhoea under 2 years	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
26 Appendicitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
27 Other digestive diseases	5	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	1	1
28 Nephritis	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	1	3
29 Puerperal and Post Abortion Sepsis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30 Other Maternal causes	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31 Premature Birth	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
32 Congenital malformations; birth injuries; infantile disease.....	7	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
33 Suicide	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
34 Road traffic accidents	2	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 Other violent causes	14	3	1	1	1	1	-	1	-	1	2	3
36 All other causes	36	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	2	3	8	19

CLASSIFICATION OF THE CAUSES OF DEATH.

The table gives a short analysis of death and the ages at which they occurred. The deaths of Eastleigh residents registered away from Eastleigh are included in the table, and the deaths of non-residents registered in the Borough are excluded.

The death rate 11.44 is slightly higher than in 1943, when it was 10.43. The lowest recorded rate in the Borough since its extension to its present size in 1932 is 9.43 in 1934; the highest being 12.9 in 1940.

Heart disease again heads the list with a total of 78, but it will be noted that over 76 per cent. of the deaths returned as due to this disease occurred over the age of 65, when it may be reasonable to suppose that natural degeneration was the cause.

Deaths from Cancer are again second highest on the list, with a total of 39, which is a decrease on 51 in 1943, and 48 in 1942. The various death rates for Cancer per 1,000 of the population for the last seven years, which give a fairly good indication of the extent of the disease, are as follows:—

1938, 1.4; 1939, 1.7; 1940, 1.6; 1941, 1.4; 1942, 1.7; 1943, 1.9; 1944, 1.4.

There are 11 deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis, against 18 in 1943 and 7 in 1942. The lowest death rate recorded from this disease since the extension of the Area in 1932 is 0.18 in 1940. The various death rates for this disease for the last seven years are as follows:—

1938, 0.34; 1939, 0.29; 1940, 0.18; 1941, 0.44; 1942, 0.25; 1943, 0.67; 1944, 0.40.

The death rate for Infants under one year—35.36—is high when compared with 13.48 in 1942, which was the lowest rate recorded in the Borough since 1921, but compares favourably with previous years. The various death rates for infants under one year of age per 1,000 live births for the last seven years being:—

1938, 29.02; 1939, 39.6; 1940, 54.05; 1941, 49.86; 1942, 13.48; 1943, 36.56; 1944, 35.36.

SECTION II.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.**1. Public Health Officers of the Local Authority.**

Full particulars of the Public Health Officers of the Council, Medical, Sanitary and Clerical, including in each case information as to their special diplomas or certificates of qualification as well as their offices and duties, have been incorporated on page 2 at the beginning of this Report.

2. Laboratory Facilities.

The County Laboratory at Winchester carries out all the laboratory work of the Borough, including bacteriological examinations in connection with infectious diseases, bacteriological examinations and chemical analysis of water samples and bacteriological and phosphatase examination of milk.

3. Ambulance Facilities.

A motor ambulance for cases of infectious disease is provided and kept at the Borough Isolation Hospital.

For non-infectious and accident cases a motor ambulance is provided by the Borough Council. It is kept at the Town Hall and provided free by the Borough Council for accidents, sudden emergency and maternity cases, other cases paying according to schedule of charges laid down.

During the year the Ambulance Service proved barely adequate, and in 32 cases of emergency the motor ambulances belonging to the Civil Defence Services had to be used.

At the end of the year, in consequence of the reduction in Civil Defence vehicles, the County Council intimated they were prepared to hand over one of the C.D. ambulances, which was stationed in the town, at a figure of £182. The Council agreed to purchase the ambulance at the figure quoted.

4. Professional Nursing in the Home.

A Sister and four District Nurses supported entirely by voluntary subscriptions and working under the directions of the medical practitioners are available for the Borough.

In Chandler's Ford there is a certified midwife working under the District Nursing Association.

Three certified midwives residing in the Borough are employed by the Hants County Nursing Association.

No provision is made for nursing cases of infectious disease in the home.

Valuable help has been given to the Nursing of Sick Persons in their homes by members of the staff of the First Aid Post. This has been especially valuable at a time when so many women are employed in industry.

5. Treatment Centres and Clinics.

The County Council has provided Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics, chiefly consultant, also Dental, Orthopaedic and Tuberculosis Clinics in the Borough, and has arranged Venereal Clinics at Southampton and Winchester.

A War-time Nursery was opened in the Borough by the County Council on the 23rd March, 1942, the control and management of the Nursery being dealt with by the Borough Council.

There is a Ray Therapy Clinic run by the District Nurses under the supervision of the Sister. This is supported by subscriptions and small charges to the patients.

Scabies Clinics have been held at the First Aid Post during the year 1944, and this has been a great help in keeping Scabies under control.

6. Hospitals—Public and Voluntary.

An isolation hospital for cases of infectious diseases is provided by the Borough Council. The accommodation is twelve beds in permanent buildings. It is situated at Fryern Hill, Chandler's Ford.

No hospital for cases of small pox is provided in the area. Accommodation for these cases is provided by the County Council.

Sanatoria for tuberculosis patients are provided by the County Council at Bishopstoke and Chandler's Ford.

A few beds for maternity cases have been reserved at Winchester Hospital by the County Council, the patients paying fees when able.

There is no children's hospital in the Borough. A voluntary children's hospital, situated at Southampton, frequently accepts cases from the Borough.

Other hospitals, are two well-equipped General Hospitals at Southampton and Winchester, and an Eye Hospital at Southampton, which give their services to patients from the Borough.

7. Maternity and Nursing Homes.

There are two nursing homes which take maternity cases in the Borough. One is St. Faith's Nursing Home, Merdon Avenue, Chandler's Ford; the other is Brackenlea, Pine Road, Chandler's Ford.

8. Maternal Mortality.

Special arrangements have been made for the investigation of maternal deaths and cases of puerperal fever by the County Authority.

9. Byelaws.

Under the Borough of Eastleigh Scheme, 1936, it was enacted, *inter alia*, that all Byelaws made before 1st January, 1933, ceased to be in force on the expiry of two years from 9th November, 1936, unless previously repealed or altered. Accordingly the following Byelaws were in operation in the Borough on 31st December, 1944:—

Series.		Date of Confirmation.
New Streets .....	.....	29 / 5 / 34
Good Rule and Government .....	.....	17 / 1 / 38
Sanitary Conveniences .....	.....	5 / 8 / 38
Offensive Trades .....	.....	20 / 10 / 38
Buildings .....	.....	13 / 11 / 39

SECTION III.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Report by CHARLES E. JAMES, A.M.I.S.E., M.R.San.I.,
M.R.I.P.H.H., Chief Sanitary Inspector.

The work of the Sanitary Department comprises Sections III., IV. and V. of this Report, dealing with the Sanitary Circumstances of the District, Housing and the Inspection and Supervision of Food respectively.

(a) Water.

Eastleigh is supplied with water by the Southampton Corporation Waterworks, and I am indebted to Mr. J. Hawksley, B.Sc., M.Inst. C.E. (Waterworks Engineer and Manager) for the following information :

- (i) The water supply to the Borough of Eastleigh during the year 1944 has been satisfactory (a) in quantity and (b) in quality.
- (ii) Bacteriological examinations are made in order to cover all water supplied by the Southampton Corporation as follows :—

Raw Water	.....	.....	Every fortnight.
Treated Water	.....	.....	Every week.

All water from the Corporation's sources of supply is treated before distribution.

The supply to the Borough of Eastleigh may be afforded from any one or more of the three following sources :—

Wells in the chalk at Otterbourne.
Wells in the chalk at Twyford.
River Itchen at Otterbourne.

After treatment the waters from the above three sources are pumped, as required, to the various areas supplied, and separate zones of supply for the distribution of the water from each source are not maintained. Samples of the treated water for bacteriological examination are taken at various points, and the three following groups of samples are submitted as covering the whole of the supply to Eastleigh, which must pass through one or other of the following service reservoirs :—

Otterbourne Reservoir.
Twyford Reservoir.
Yew Hill Reservoir.

Origin of Samples.	Total number of Samples during year.	Number of Samples showing probable numbers of B. Coli present in 100 ml.		
		None present.	1 to 2 present.	3 to 10 present.
Water from Otterbourne Reservoir (samples taken at outlet from Reservoir)	52	48	3*	1*
Water from Twyford (samples taken at outlet from Reservoir)	52	52	Nil	Nil
Water from Yew Hill Reservoir (samples taken from Water Inspector's house at Castle Lane, Chandler's Ford)	25	24	1*	Nil

* Note.—No Faecal organisms present in these samples.

Typical chemical analyses of the treated water from the three sources of supply are given in the attached table.

- (iii) The water supplied in the Borough of Eastleigh is free from plumbo-solvent action.
- (iv) All the water supplied in the Borough of Eastleigh is sterilised by means of the "Chloramine" treatment (chlorine and ammonia) before distribution, and the water supplied from the River Itchen is subjected to a process of sedimentation (with the addition of sulphate of alumina) followed by filtration through rapid gravity sand filters.
- (v) The total number of dwelling-houses in the Borough of Eastleigh supplied from public water mains is (a) 7,442 direct to the houses and (b) none by stand-pipe.

Details of Chemical Analyses of Treated Water, from various sources of supply, distributed in the Borough of Eastleigh.

Samples taken in November, 1944.

Chemical results in parts per 100,000.

	Otterbourne Wells.	Twyford Wells.	River Itchen.
Total solids dried at 100° C.	32.28	28.24	30.60
Chlorine in Chlorides	1.45	1.40	1.40
Sodium Chloride	2.39	2.31	2.31
Sulphates (SO ₄)	1.02	0.60	1.66
Nitrogen in Nitrates	0.22	0.21	0.15
Nitrites	Absent	Absent	Absent
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	*0.0041	*0.0028	0.0001
Albuminoid Nitrogen	0.0001	Nil	0.0003
Phosphates	Absent	Absent	Absent
Free Chlorine	*0.035	*0.025	Nil
Iron	Absent	Absent	Absent
Lead	Absent	Absent	Absent
Zinc	Absent	Absent	Absent
Copper	Absent	Absent	Absent
Aluminium	—	—	Absent
Hardness—Total	23.6	21.5	22.9
• Temporary	19.3	16.6	18.3
Permanent	4.3	4.9	4.6
Reaction pH.	(7.7)	(7.3)	(7.9)

* *Note.*—These figures were obtained from samples which had already been sterilised by the addition of ammonia and chlorine.

Water Supply.

On the 17th February, 1944, the time period allowed in the Eastleigh (Water Supply) Order, 1943, made by the Minister of Health on the 17th November, 1943, after an appeal by the owner of a house within the Borough, against the terms of a notice served on him under Section 138, Public Health Act, 1936, requiring him to furnish a supply of water to the house, expired. On the 9th March, 1944, the Public Health Committee agreed that the Council themselves should secure the provision of water to the premises, and the Town Clerk be empowered to recover any expenses reasonably incurred by them in so doing from the owner. This work was completed in April, 1944.

On the 19th April, 1944, the time period allowed in a Statutory Notice served on the owners of another cottage within the Borough, under the same Section of the Public Health Act, expired, whereupon the Council took steps similar to the above to provide the house with a suitable supply of water.

In November, 1944, a survey of the water supplies in the area was completed when it became possible to obtain a comprehensive view of the water supply problem of the district as it affected existing properties. Briefly, the situation was that all inhabited properties within the Borough were supplied with main water with the exception of two farms and 31 houses, which derived their water from 18 wells, and one farm, which was provided with water by a spring. Samples of the water were obtained from all the wells and submitted to the County Laboratory for chemical analysis and bacteriological examination.

Of the supplies to the three farms, the spring water was found to be satisfactory, the water in one of the wells was found to be polluted, while the water of the third well was found to be heavily charged with iron as it left the well. These results were communicated to the occupiers of the farms, and arrangements are in hand for providing a supply of main water to the two farms with wells.

Of the sixteen wells which provided water for the 31 houses, three wells supplying five of the houses were found to be satisfactory for all domestic purposes, the thirteen other wells which supplied 26 houses were found to be polluted and unsatisfactory for domestic purposes. These results were communicated to the occupiers and owners of the houses concerned, and by the end of the year two of the houses supplied by one of the polluted wells had been provided with a supply of main water, and arrangements to provide others with a similar supply were in hand.

(b) Drainage and Sewage.

The drainage system of the district is of the "Partly Combined" and Separate Systems. The whole of the Borough, with the exception of the village of "Middle," and small areas of "Boyatt," "Chandler's Ford" and "Stoke Common," is sewered, and cesspools in the outlying parts of the district are being dispensed with as rapidly as possible.

A survey of the drainage system of the town completed at the end of the year 1944 revealed that 155 houses had cesspool drainage which, with the exception of about 40, could not be replaced by main drainage without an extension of the sewerage system.

In 1944 the following drainage work was carried out under the supervision of the Department :—

Premises drained to sewer	2
Drains examined	6
Drains cleansed	38
Drains repaired or reconstructed	4
Soil pipes or vent shafts repaired	1
Inspection chamber provided or repaired	14
Fresh air inlets fixed	2
New gullies provided	2
Miscellaneous drainage items	2

(c) **Rivers and Streams.**

Three complaints were received during the year regarding the pollution of two streams by the Military who had set up camps in the area. In one instance the Military had connected a foul water drain to the surface water sewer, and in the other case offensive matter had been deposited in the stream. The former nuisance was abated by connecting the drain to the foul sewer, and the second by the dispersal of the camp.

In addition to the above, correspondence has passed between the Town Clerk and the Agents of neighbouring estates regarding the Sewage Works effluent and the River Itchen.

(d) **Closet Accommodation.**

The greater part of the closet accommodation in the district is on the water carriage system, except in the outlying areas, where a recently completed survey disclosed there are 154 houses still using the conservancy system. These are chiefly cottages of agricultural workers ear-marked for attention as soon as conditions permit, when they will be dealt with through the County Council under the Housing (Rural Workers) Acts.

During the year the following work was carried out :—

New W.C. basins provided	9
W.C. cistern repaired or renewed	26
W.C. compartments repaired	10
W.C. compartments cleansed	1

(e) **Public Cleansing.**

There has been no change in the scavenging arrangements during the year. The bulk of the town refuse, with the exception of that collected in Chandler's Ford, was tipped at a worked-out sand pit at Fair Oak. The refuse collected at Chandler's Ford was tipped in Chandler's Ford.

The contents of pail closets are collected in a tumbler cart and disposed of at the sewage works for filtration.

The contents of cesspools are collected by a mechanical cesspool emptier and disposed of at the sewage farm or into a sewer.

A few complaints were received during the year regarding smell and flies at both of the tips, but in co-operation with the officer responsible attempts have been made to comply as nearly as possible with the Ministry of Health's recommendations for controlled tipping.

During the year a firm which specialised in the cleansing of cesspits and privies in Military Camps opened a depot in the centre of the town for parking their vehicles. This gave rise to nuisances and complaints, and the firm was required to leave the district.

(f) Sanitary Inspection of the Area.

During the year 1944 the following inspections were made by the Sanitary Staff in respect of

Drainage	230
Water Supply	86
Water sampling	27
Refuse Disposal	37
Closet accommodation	9
Public conveniences	12
Piggeries	4
Offensive accumulations	19
Keeping of animals	20
Tents, Vans and Sheds	36
Rivers and Streams	6
Council Houses, prior to vacation	15
Prospective tenants for Council Houses	30
Council Bungalows for aged persons	255
Overcrowding	24
Verminous premises	216
Dirty and insanitary premises	46
Infectious disease	167
Smoke observations	4
Smoke emission	1
Theatres and places of Public Entertainment	9
Schools	18
Houses let in Lodgings	36
War Damage	70
Shops	128
Factories with Mechanical Power	83
Factories with Non-mechanical Power	24
Rats and Mice Destruction	1846
Outworkers' Premises	2
Petroleum Stores	32
Carbide of Calcium Stores	5
Taxi-cabs.....	54

Billets and Evacuees	.....	.....	.....	.....	63
Interviews	.....	.....	.....	.....	134
Miscellaneous	.....	.....	.....	.....	161
Air Raid Shelters	.....	.....	.....	.....	129
					4038

(g) **Number of Notices Served.**

To secure the abatement of nuisances and the removal of conditions dangerous to health the following action was taken :—

No. of Informal Notices served	.....	.....	.....	303
No. of Informal Notices complied with	.....	.....	.....	169
No. of Statutory Notices served	.....	.....	.....	34
No. of Statutory Notices complied with	.....	.....	.....	30

(h) **Complaints received.**

During the year the following complaints were received and attended to by the sanitary staff relating to the following matters :—

Defective cisterns, pipes and taps	.....	.....	.....	12
Defective waterclosets	.....	.....	.....	5
Choked or defective drains	.....	.....	.....	36
Cesspools	.....	.....	.....	4
General Housing or sanitary defects	.....	.....	.....	115
Overcrowding	.....	.....	.....	4
Premises infested with vermin	.....	.....	.....	24
Dirty Premises	.....	.....	.....	4
Premises infested with rats and mice	.....	.....	.....	79
Defective Dustbins	.....	.....	.....	12
Nuisance from accumulations of refuse	.....	.....	.....	13
Rivers and Streams	.....	.....	.....	2
Smoke nuisances	.....	.....	.....	3
Miscellaneous	.....	.....	.....	12
				325

(i) Nuisances Abated and Work Done.

During the year 1944 the total number of nuisances abated or work done either as a result of informal or statutory action is as follows :—

i.	As a result of informal action .....	.....	.....	911
ii.	As a result of statutory action .....	.....	.....	67
				978

(j) Factories.

The following tables show the inspection of factories and other premises, together with the defects found and remedied :—

i. Defects found in Factories and other Premises.

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			Number of offences in respect of which Prosecutions were Instituted.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
Want of cleanliness	4	4	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors	2	2	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences {	Insufficient	1	—	—
	Unsuitable or defective	—	—	—
	Not separate for sexes	1	—	—
Other Offences	—	—	—	—
(Not including offences relating to Home Work or offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921, and re-enacted in the Third Schedule to the Factories Act, 1937)				
Total	8	7	—	—

2. Inspection of Factories and other premises.

Premises.	Number of.		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Occupiers Prosecuted.
Factories with mechanical power	80	4	—
Factories without mechanical power	28	3	—
Other Premises under the Act (including works of building and engineering construction but not including outworkers' premises)	—	—	—
Total	108	8	—

3. Outwork in Unwholesome Premises (Section 108 of Act 1901; Section III. of Act of 1938).

Nature of Work.	Instances.	Notices Served.	Prosecutions
Nil	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—

During the year one notice was received from H.M. Inspector of Factories referring to defects remediable under the Factory Act, 1937.

(k) **Shops.**

During 1944, 126 visits were paid to shops. Three informal notices were served, and six notices were complied with during the year.

The following table shows the details of the defects found and remedied.

Nature of Defect.	Number completed after Informal Notice.
Sanitary Accommodation repaired	2
Sanitary accommodation cleansed	2
Structural repairs carried out	4
Miscellaneous Items	8
Total	16

(l) **Smoke Abatement.**

Three complaints were received during the year regarding the emission of smoke from a factory. All three complaints were in respect of the same factory and made by the residents of Chadwick Road.

The complaints were investigated, when it was found that the factory was salvaging lead and zinc from tubing on large open fires in the corner of the works at the rear of the houses in Chadwick Road.

The Works Manager was communicated with, and the work which necessitated this process was completed and the nuisance abated.

(m) **Eradication of Bed Bugs.**

Number of Council Houses found to be verminous	Nil
Number of other houses found to be verminous	20

In all cases infested rooms and their contents were sprayed with Zaldecide, and in some cases the contents of the rooms were removed for steam disinfection.

The work of disinfection is carried out by the Local Authority. Several rooms required more than one application of the insecticide, and during the year 1944 the following work was carried out by the Department :—

Houses inspected for vermin	143
Houses found to be verminous	20
Rooms sprayed for vermin	66
Articles steam disinfested	143
Articles destroyed	5

For some years it has been the practice of the Department to inspect all furniture and effects of prospective tenants of Council Houses, and, in addition, the Council's Bungalows for Aged Persons are inspected twice a year. The wisdom of carrying out such inspections is shown in the following figures, which indicate the number of Council Houses found to be in a verminous condition during the last nine years :—

1936	.....	16	1939	.....	6	1942	.....	1
1937	.....	12	1940	.....	—	1943	.....	3
1938	.....	5	1941	.....	1	1944	.....	—

In addition to the above, other premises were treated during the year for the eradication of vermin, including :—

Ministry of Labour Hostels	.....	.....	.....	2
Civil Defence Units	.....	.....	.....	2
Factories accommodating fire-watchers	.....	.....	.....	4

The scheme instituted in 1942 by the Borough Council for the steam disinfection of bedding and blankets used by Civil Defence and Fire-watching Personnel was also continued during year, when the following articles were disinfected :—

Blankets	.....	1,005	Sheets	.....	33
Pillows	.....	107	Pillow Slips	.....	9
Mattresses	.....	193	Covers	.....	7

The amounts the Factory Managements were charged by the Council for this work were :—Mattresses 3d. each, Pillows 2d. each, Blankets 1d. each, Sheets 1d. each, Covers 1d. each, Pillow Slips 1d. each. The Factories provide their own transport to and from the Isolation Hospital.

(n) Rats and Mice.

The active prosecution of modern methods of rodent control commenced in this Borough in July, 1943, following the receipt of Directions from the Director of Infestation Control, Ministry of Food, dated 30th June, 1943. The district was surveyed during July and August and a report on the conditions found, together with some recommendations, was submitted to the Eastleigh Borough Council in September, 1943.

In January, 1944, it was decided to appoint an Assistant Rodent Officer to work under the direction of the Chief Sanitary Inspector, who is responsible to the Borough Council for the effective prosecution of the work. The appointment of this officer was approved by the Ministry of Food in March, the officer, Mr. H. Rosser, commencing his duties on the 1st April, 1944, the following being a summary of the work carried out during the period from 1st April to 31st December, 1944 :—

(a) Number of complaints received regarding infestation with rats	.....	.....	.....	62
(b) Number of premises inspected for the detection of rats	.....	.....	.....	645

(c) Number of premises on which signs of rats were detected	328
(d) Number of premises treated for rats	58
(e) Estimated number of rats destroyed	831
(f) Number of visits made for the purpose	1,808

The following notices in respect of Rats and Mice were also issued during the same period :—

Informal Notices served	156
Informal Notices complied with	153
Statutory Notices served	—
Statutory Notices complied with	—

Only one informal notice was served during the last three months of the year, the reason being that the treatment of infected premises is now carried out by the Health Department on repayment.

In November, 1944, at the request of the Divisional Rodent Officer a start was made to disinfest the shopping centre of the town by "Block Control" methods, and by the end of the year the first two blocks had been surveyed, the cost of the work estimated, and the relevant notices had been served upon the owners.

(o) **Camping Sites.**

Six applications were received during the year to use caravans as temporary dwellings. In all cases licences were issued for a period of one year as the site and construction and amenities of the caravans proved satisfactory.

(1) Number of sites in the area which were used for camping purposes during 1944	5
(2) Number of camping sites in respect of which licences have been issued by the Local Authority under Section 269 of the Public Health Act, 1936	5
(3) The estimated maximum number of campers resident in the area at one time during the summer season 1944	6

(p) **Bathing Pools.**

An open-air bathing pool has been provided by the Council for the use of the public. The site lies between two tributaries of the River Itchen, the bed of the one on the west, a mill stream, being seven feet higher than the one on the east, so that a continuous flow of water is maintained through the pool.

Samples of water from the pool and river were sent to the County Analyst, but these proved so unsatisfactory that the pool remained closed to the public throughout the year.

There is also a private bathing pool at the Pirelli-General Sports Ground.

(q) **Schools.**

The sanitary condition and water supply of the schools in the district is reasonably good, all the schools being on the water carriage system and supplied with main water.

(r) **Tents, Vans and Sheds.**

During the year an old wooden hut at the rear of Boyatt Farm was found being used for human habitation by a man and his wife. The owner of the hut was informed of the conditions found, and the occupiers have now left the district.

(s) **Offensive Trades.**

There are four offensive trades carried on within the Borough, namely :—

Blood Drying.

Fat Extracting.

Bone Boiling.

Rag and Bone Dealing.

The trades of blood and bone boiling and fat extracting are established upon the premises of the Four Counties' Bacon Company (1927), Ltd., and are carried on ancillary to the trade of bacon curing. The factory is a modern one and regularly inspected by the Meat and Food Inspector. The work is carried on without nuisance, and no complaints have been received.

(t) **Common Lodging Houses.**

There are no registered Common Lodging Houses in the Borough, but during the year under review the Local Authority took over the Grantham Road Parish Hall and used it for receiving Irish workmen for short periods, and though strangers to one another, they were allowed to inhabit one common room.

At the request of the Town Clerk the building was closely supervised by the Health Department. During this period, and to abate nuisances which arose, the Department required the premises to be connected to the public sewer, the sanitary accommodation disinfected daily, and verminous bedding treated when necessary.

(u) **Houses-Let-in Lodgings.**

There are no registered houses-let-in-lodgings within the Borough, although it is possible that several of the large houses in the town qualify for this description, and will have to be treated as such in the near future.

(v) **Rag Flock.**

There are no premises in the district where rag flock is manufactured, but there is one firm of upholsterers who use and sell rag flock.

No action was taken under the Rag Flock Act during the year and no samples were taken.

(w) **Petroleum (Consolidation) Act, 1928.**

During the year 30 licences were issued for the storage of Petroleum, Carbide of Calcium, and Hydrocarbon, entailing the storage of 16,231 gallons of Petroleum, 10,480-lbs. of Carbide of Calcium and 400 gallons of Hydrocarbon.

SECTION IV.

HOUSING.

Report by the Chief Sanitary Inspector.

A. STATISTICS.

Number of New Houses erected during the year :—

	<i>Total</i>
(i) By the Local Authority	Nil
(ii) By other Local Authorities	Nil
(iii) By other bodies and persons	2

1. Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the year :—

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for Housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	276
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	1190
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations 1925 and 1932	33
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	341
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	2
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	274

2. Remedy of Defects during the Year without the service of formal Notices :—

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	169
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3. Action under Statutory Powers during the Year :—

A. *Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936 :*

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	13
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By owners	7
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	1
(c) Outstanding at 31st December, 1944	7

B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	21
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By owners	17
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	5
(c) Outstanding at 31st December, 1944	6

C. Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	Nil
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	Nil
(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which an undertaking was accepted from the owners	1
(4) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which undertakings were determined, the dwelling-houses having been rendered fit	1

D. Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	Nil
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	Nil

4. Housing Act, 1936—Part IV.

(a) (1) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	4
(2) Number of families dwelling therein	7
(3) Number of persons dwelling therein	23½
(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	4
(c) (1) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	2
(2) Number of persons concerned in such cases	11½
(d) Particulars of any cases in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding	Nil
(e) Any other particulars with respect to overcrowding conditions	Nil

5. HOUSING ADMINISTRATION.

On the 11th October, 1943, the Ministry of Health issued Circular No. 2871, which outlined a general scheme for the repair of houses. The object of this scheme was to ensure that all available building labour and material from other less essential work, including less essential housing work, the priority to be accorded to the work depending on the nature, not on the cause of the defects, and on the measure of the improvement in housing conditions which would result from the execution of the work.

At the time this circular was issued there was a definite shortage of labour in the district, and the small amount that was available was immobile. In many instances work was being carried out which did not come within the meaning of "Essential Work" as defined by the Minister of Health in Circular 2871, and to the detriment of more important and essential repairs.

On receipt of Circular 2871, local contractors and builders in this area were approached informally and given details of the scheme, and a panel was formed of builders who intimated that they were prepared to co-operate with the Department. The following scheme was then submitted for the consideration of the Public Health Committee:—

The Local Authority should issue Statutory Notices on the owners of houses requiring urgent repairs, specifying in the Notices the works required to repair or remedy the defects in the houses, and enclosing a copy of Form C.W.1 (application to Local Authority for a Certificate of Essentiality) which the owners, if they intended to carry out the work themselves and had a contractor available to do the work, should be required to fill in and return to the Public Health Department, when a Form C.W.2 (Certificate of Essentiality) would be issued by the Chief Sanitary Inspector.

If on the receipt of the Statutory Notice the owner desired to do the work, but required assistance in finding a contractor, he should be required to return Form C.W.1 to the Chief Sanitary Inspector within 21 days stating he required assistance in finding a contractor, when the Public Health Department would forward the names of the builders on their panel who had agreed to carry out certified work, and the owner could engage one or obtain tenders from all of them. A Certificate of Essentiality to be then issued by the Chief Sanitary Inspector and the notice complied with.

If on receipt of the Statutory Notice the owner decided not to do the work, Form C.W.1 would not be returned to the Public Health Department within 21 days. In this case, the Public Health Department should send schedules of the work specified in the Notice to each of the builders who had agreed to carry out certified work requesting them to tender for the work. These tenders to be submitted to the Council at their next meeting for a decision on the acceptance of tenders and execution of work in default.

This report was considered by the Council on the 25th November, 1943, when it was agreed that the terms of the Circular be operated to the fullest extent.

The scheme was put in operation, and in March, 1944, the Council invited the first three tenders from the builders' panel. These tenders were considered, and the lowest accepted by the Public Health Committee on the 11th May, 1944. The work commenced in June, but on the 7th and 12th July fly-bombs dropped in the vicinity of the houses, when the houses were further damaged.

The result of these incidents was that all work on these houses under the provisions of Circular 2871 were carried out by the Borough Engineer, who is responsible for the repair of war damage in this area.

Action taken by this Department in respect of dilapidations in other houses had to be deferred owing to all available labour and materials being taken for the repair of war damage. This situation remained practically unchanged until the end of the year, with the result that it was extremely difficult to obtain the services of builders for any housing work other than war damage. Details of the work it was found possible to get carried out during the year are as follows :

5. HOUSING ADMINISTRATION.

1. Individually Unfit Houses.

DETAILS OF HOUSING REPAIRS CARRIED OUT DURING THE YEAR, 1944.

Nature of Repairs.	Number completed after	
	Informal Notice.	Statutory Notice.
HOUSING.		
Roofs repaired or renewed	36	10
Chimney stacks repaired or renewed	7	5
Gutters, rainwater pipes, etc., repaired or renewed	17	3
External walls repaired or renewed	12	—
Window and door arches repaired	6	—
External window and door sills repaired or renewed	6	1
Rendering to external walls	1	—
Sub-floor ventilation provided	1	—
Sub-floor ventilation repaired or renewed	8	—
Yard or passage surfaces paved or repaired	2	—
Refuse receptacle provided	13	8
External woodwork redecorated	3	—
Ceiling plaster repaired	25	6
Ceilings cleansed and redecorated	106	5
Waterproofing of internal walls	17	2
Wall plaster repaired	38	2
Walls cleansed and redecorated	105	3
Floors repaired or renewed	33	3
Sub-floor area concreted	1	—
Windows repaired or renewed	31	2
Window fasteners renewed	8	—
Sash cords renewed	29	3
Doors repaired or renewed	10	1
Door frames repaired or renewed	9	3
Door furniture renewed	2	—
Firegrates/ranges provided or renewed	27	5
Hearths repaired or renewed	2	—
Stairs repaired or renewed	2	—
Handrails provided to staircase or repaired	1	—
Food-store repaired or improved	1	—
Washing copper repaired or renewed	10	—
Water Service repaired or renewed	9	1
Water supply provided	2	2
Wells closed	1	—
Miscellaneous	5	—
Total	586	65

SECTION V.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Report by the Chief Sanitary Inspector.

I am indebted to H. F. Dawe, M.R. San. I., A. M. I. S. E., M.R.I.P.H.H., the Borough Meat and Food Inspector, for the following report on the work done under this Section for the year 1944.

(A). MILK SUPPLY.

(1) Cowsheds, Dairies and Milkshops.

The following is a summary of the milk supply and distribution in the district on the 31st December, 1944. The number of retail purveyors of milk still retained in the Register of Retail Purveyors was 53, but the number actually selling milk at the end of the year was two. As in the previous year, all milk is now retailed by the two largest dairies, one of which deals with wholesale and retail supply and the other retail supply only. At the end of the year, the latter firm undertook to pasteurise the milk previously handled by a similar society of a neighbouring city, with the result that the amount of milk handled was approximately doubled. The number of shops selling bottled milk was nil, but the occupiers of 34 such shops are still registered as retail purveyors. During the year every effort was made to ensure that the milk producers in the Borough complied with all the conditions relating to clean milk production, and many visits were made to their premises.

Samples of water were taken from a well supply at one of the dairies and found to be polluted. The use of this water was immediately stopped, and for the remainder of the year the main water supply only was used. The order was given for the sinking of a new borehole, but this work was not commenced during the year. Regarding the unsatisfactory water supply to the farm mentioned in my last Report, an order was given for the main supply to be provided, but this work had not been commenced at the end of the year.

No. of persons registered as cowkeepers	27
No. of premises used as cowsheds	51
No. of producers who are also retailers of milk	Nil.
No. of premises registered as dairies	29
No. of persons registered as retail purveyors of milk, including producers	53

During 1944 the following visits were paid to dairy premises :—

Cowsheds	177
Dairies and milk shops	157

334

(2) Examination of Milk for Tubercle Bacilli.

Milk sampling for examination for presence of tubercle bacilli is carried out by the County Council.

(3) Milk Licences.

The following licences were granted under the Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1936-1941 :—

Licence to produce " Accredited " milk (issued by the County Council)	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Licence to retail " Accredited " milk	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Licence to retail " Tuberculin Tested " (Certified) milk	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Licence to pasteurise milk	.....	.....	.....	.....	2

The number of producers of " Accredited " milk shows an increase of one compared with the previous year, and every effort is made to persuade producers to become " Accredited."

During the year a new pasteurising plant and refrigerating machinery were installed at one of the dairies and was in complete working order at the end of the year. The plant was of the " High Temperature Short Time " type, approval of this type being given by the Ministry of Health in the Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1941. This type of plant functions on an entirely different principle from the " Holder " type, the milk being retained at a temperature of 162°F. for at least 15 seconds, after which it is immediately cooled to a temperature of not more than 55°F. The advantages claimed for this type of plant are those of reduced time of operation, simplicity and results comparable with the other type of plant. The order for a similar type of plant to be installed at the other dairy was not executed during the year owing to the general delay caused by war conditions.

(4) Milk Sampling, etc.

(a) Pasteurised Milk.

During the year 123 samples of " Pasteurised " milk were taken and forwarded to the County Laboratory for examination.

Of the 123 samples taken, 113 were up to the prescribed standard and 10 below such standard. Of these unsatisfactory samples, 7 were below the prescribed standard as regards the phosphatase test, 3 were unsatisfactory as regards the bacterial count, and nil in respect of both the phosphatase test and bacterial count. Regarding the unsatisfactory samples, one was obtained from one of the dairies licensed to pasteurise milk, and 9 were from the other. In the case of the former dairy, the plant was checked and an error in the initial temperature was suspected. No further unsatisfactory samples were received from this dairy during the remainder of the year. Regarding the other dairy, the unsatisfactory samples occurred during the installation of the new plant, which for some time was not working as a complete unit.

The number of pasteurised milk samples taken was the highest so far recorded and the percentage of unsatisfactory samples the lowest, the figures since 1938 being as follows :—

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Number Taken.</i>	<i>Unsatisfactory.</i>	<i>Percentage.</i>
1938	 31	 4	 12.9%
1939	 49	 5	 10.2%
1940	 62	 15	 24.2%
1941	 49	 11	 22.7%
1942	 56	 8	 14.3%
1943	 55	 5	 9.1%
1944	 123	 10	 8.1%

The above percentages however show that still further improvement in plant design and the education of dairy operatives is necessary before all such milk can be guaranteed as being "Pasteurised."

(b) *Heat Treated Milk.*

During the year a scheme for the Heat Treatment of milk came into force under the auspices of the Ministry of Food and the Ministry of Health. Suck milk, although it may not be "Pasteurised" milk, has to comply with certain standards, and subject to the milk attaining these standards, the dairies receive an increased price for the milk so treated. At the request of the County Medical Officer of Health, regular samples of such milk were taken on behalf of the County Council with the following results :—

<i>No. of Samples Taken.</i>	<i>No. Satisfactory.</i>	<i>No. Unsatisfactory.</i>
94	 87	 7

Of the unsatisfactory samples, 7 failed on account of insufficient heating and/or holding period, and 2 failed on account of keeping quality. Any remedial steps found to be necessary are taken by or on behalf of the Ministry of Food.

During the year regular samples of "clean" bottles and the detergent in use were taken from the bottle washing machines of the two dairies in operation. There is no legal standard for either bottles or detergents beyond the requirement that a bottle must be in a state of "thorough cleanliness" which is too vague a term for practical use. The results obtained from the samples taken indicate that a higher general standard should be maintained, and the two dairies are co-operating fully with the Department to achieve this.

(B.) MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.**(1) Slaughter-houses.**

Seven private slaughter-houses were licensed at the commencement of the year, but in six of these slaughtering is still discontinued under the Live Stock (Restrictions on Slaughtering) Orders. The slaughter-house allowed to remain open is that situated at the premises of the Four Counties' Bacon Company (1927) Ltd., Eastleigh. The number of pigs killed at this factory was 24,710, which was a decrease compared with the previous year's kill of 28,996. In addition, 50 frozen carcasses were manufactured into bacon, whilst the carcasses of 258 English pigs slaughtered outside the district owing to an outbreak of Foot and Mouth Disease were also received for the same purpose. There were no complaints received during the year regarding the offensive trades undertaken by this Company.

The number of visits to slaughter-houses and the number of animals inspected are shown under :—

No. of visits to Slaughter-houses, etc.	.....	.....	372
No. of carcasses examined			
Bulls	.....	.....	Nil.
Bullocks	.....	.....	Nil.
Cows	.....	.....	Nil.
Heifers	.....	.....	Nil.
Calves	.....	.....	Nil.
			Nil.
Sheep	.....	.....	Nil.
Pigs:—Killed at Bacon Factory	.....	.....	24,710
Killed on Cottagers' Premises	.....	.....	10
			
Total	.....	.....	24,720

(2) Visits to Food Premises.

The following is a summary of the visits paid to Food Shops and premises within the Borough during 1944 :—

Premises.	Visits Paid.
Butchers	448
Fishmongers and poulterers	87
Grocers	160
Greengrocers and fruiterers	63
Bakehouses	49
Cowsheds	177
Dairies and milkshops	157
Restaurants	9
Food preparing premises	192
Shops, Stalls and other premises	171
Sampling visits	144
Miscellaneous visits	70
Total	1727

(3) Diseased or Unsound Meat and Food.

As a result of the above inspections various diseased or unsound conditions were discovered as detailed in the following tables. The amount of tuberculosis is shown in Table I and other diseased conditions in Table II. Table III shows the number of carcasses inspected and the percentage incidence of disease. Table IV shows the amount of meat and other foods surrendered on account of unsoundness. Wherever possible steps were taken in conjunction with the Local and Regional Food Offices for suitable portions to be salvaged. The foodstuffs condemned, as set out in Table IV, are due to war-time conditions and consist mainly of canned foods, which, as a result of prolonged storage or rough handling, become "blown" or "punctured." In addition, fires were wilfully started by a boy at both a grocer's and a fishmonger's with considerable destruction of stock. Both traders and the public seek the advice of the Department regarding suspected unsound food, and during the year 127 such requests were made. A visit is made as early as possible, and usually on receipt of the request. Complaints made by the public during the year numbered 39, and immediately on receipt of such notification the complaints were investigated, usually with amicable results.

TABLE I. TUBERCULOSIS IN FOOD ANIMALS.

Portion dealt with.	Bovines.		Pigs.		Totals Bovines and Pigs.	
	No.	Weight lbs.	No.	Weight lbs.	No.	Weight lbs.
Entire carcase and all offal.....	—	—	58	10,764	58	10,764
Head and Tongue	—	—	1,327	19,567	1,327	19,567
Plucks	—	—	521	3,280	521	3,280
Mesenteries	—	—	2,102	2,941	2,102	2,941
Collars	—	—	176	409	176	409
Forequarters	—	—	15	457	15	457
Hindquarters	—	—	5	135	5	135
Totals	—	—	4,204	37,553	4,204	37,553

TABLE II. DISEASES OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS IN FOOD ANIMALS.

Kind of Animal.	Diseases, etc.	Whole Carcase and all Offal.		Fore-quarters.		Legs.		Loins.		Ribs.		Plucks.		Flecks.		Kidneys.		Total Carcases and all Offal.	
		No.	lbs.	No.	lbs.	No.	lbs.	No.	lbs.	No.	lbs.	No.	lbs.	No.	lbs.	No.	lbs.	No.	lbs.
SWINE.	Abscesses	-	-	2	39	-	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	4	15	-	-	10	58
	Bruising	-	-	1	36	2	60	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	108
	Congestion and Cirrhosis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	414	2578	-	-	-	-	414	2578
	Cystic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	976	235	976	235
	Fever, Acute	1	169	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	169
	Jaundice	3	351	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	351
	Moribund	14	2871	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	2871
	Peritonitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	7	-	-	2	7
	Pneumonia	1	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	100
		19	3491	3	75	2	60	4	4	-	12	414	2578	6	22	976	235	1424	6477

TABLE III. CARCASSES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED.

	Cattle excluding Cows.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.
Number killed	—	—	—	—	24,710
Number inspected	—	—	—	—	24,710
All diseases except Tuberculosis :— Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	19
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	1,100
Percentage of the number inspected affected with dis- ease other than Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	4.5 %
Tuberculosis only : Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	58
Carcase of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	2,160
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	9.0 %

**TABLE IV. OTHER UNSOUND CONDITIONS OF MEAT
AND OTHER FOODS.**

Description.	Condition.	Weight in lbs.
English Bacon	Abscesses	2½
English Beef	Abscesses	5
Turkish Figs Confectionery	Damaged by Enemy Action	1½
Cereals	Damaged by Fire	1,185
Figs	Damaged by Fire	94
Red Herrings	Damaged by Fire	60
38 tins Picnic Roll	Damaged by Fire	38
1 tin Beans	Damaged by Fire	-
1 tin Pilchards	Damaged by Fire	-
Imported Mutton	Damaged by Sulphur Dioxide	44
10 gallons Raw Milk	Damaged by Sulphur Dioxide	-
Gravy Powder	Damaged by Sulphur Dioxide	7
Custard Powder.....	Damaged by Sulphur Dioxide	1
Part tin Soup Extract	Damaged by Sulphur Dioxide	-
Brazilian Rice	Damaged by Water	20
English Bacon	Unsound or Unwholesome	7
English Pork	Unsound or Unwholesome	181
English Beef	Unsound or Unwholesome	10
Imported Bacon	Unsound or Unwholesome	27
Imported Pork	Unsound or Unwholesome	19½
Imported Beef	Unsound or Unwholesome	143
95 tins various Imported Pork Meats	Unsound or Unwholesome	187½
8 tins Stewed Steak	Unsound or Unwholesome	8
3 tins Brisket of Beef	Unsound or Unwholesome	12
12 tins Meat and Vegetables	Unsound or Unwholesome	9½
Beef Sausages	Unsound or Unwholesome	24
45 boxes various Fish	Unsound or Unwholesome	2,772
141 tins various Fish	Unsound or Unwholesome	-
11 tins Soup	Unsound or Unwholesome	-
63 tins Vegetables	Unsound or Unwholesome	-
3 tins Fruit	Unsound or Unwholesome	-
Prunes	Unsound or Unwholesome	9
Oranges	Unsound or Unwholesome	119
47 English Eggs	Unsound or Unwholesome	-
1 packet Dried Eggs	Unsound or Unwholesome	-
47 tins Condensed Milk	Unsound or Unwholesome	-
547 tins Evaporated Milk	Unsound or Unwholesome	-
National Butter.....	Unsound or Unwholesome	154½
Imported Cheese	Unsound or Unwholesome	83
21 tins Jam or Marmalade	Unsound or Unwholesome	33½
1 jar Mincemeat	Unsound or Unwholesome	1
1 jar Potted Meat	Unsound or Unwholesome	-
Granulated Sugar	Unsound or Unwholesome	8
10 Whole Cakes	Unsound or Unwholesome	57
Loose Madeira Cake	Unsound or Unwholesome	26
Chocolate " Ruffles "	Unsound or Unwholesome	2½
143 tins or packets Pudding Mixture	Unsound or Unwholesome	48
22 tins. Barley Powder	Unsound or Unwholesome	-
6 packets Breakfast Cereals	Unsound or Unwholesome	-
Sausage Rusks	Unsound or Unwholesome	32
		5.431½

(4) **Meat Marking.**—During the year no animals were stamped with the mark approved by the Ministry of Health.

(5) **Food and Drugs Act, 1938.**

Adulteration.—Food and drugs sampling under this Act is carried out in the Borough by the County Council.

Registered Premises.—The number of premises registered under Section 14 of the Act is as follows:—

For manufacture and sale of ice-cream	.....	.....	7
For sale only of ice-cream	.....	.....	20
For preparation or manufacture of sausages, or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food intended for sale			36

Total number of Registered Premises		63
-------------------------------------	-------	----

From November, 1944, the Order prohibiting the manufacture or sale of ice-cream was rescinded, but ice-cream was not produced or sold in the Borough for the remainder of the year.

Food Poisoning.—No cases of food poisoning were notified under Section 17 during the year.

SECTION VI.

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASE.**(1) Small Pox.**

No case of Small Pox was notified during the year.

(2) Measles.

Forty-three cases of Measles were notified to the Department during the year, compared with 115 cases in 1943. All the cases were treated at home, none proving fatal. The incidence reached its highest peak in March, when 15 cases were notified, while its lowest level was during the months of June, July, September and December, when no cases were notified. Twelve cases were notified in April, eight in November, four in October, three in August and one in May.

(3) Whooping Cough.

Forty-three cases of Whooping Cough were notified during the year. The highest number of cases notified in any one month was nine in April, the lowest being in the months of September, November and December, when no cases were notified. No case proved fatal.

(4) Typhoid and Para-Typhoid Fevers.

No case of Typhoid or Para-Typhoid Fever was notified during the year 1944.

(5) Scarlet Fever.

Sixty-seven cases of Scarlet Fever were notified during the year. This is an increase on the 42 cases notified during 1943, and 43 in 1942. Forty-four cases were admitted to hospital, the remaining 23 being isolated at home.

(6) Diphtheria.

No case of Diphtheria occurred in the Borough during the year under review. At the 31st December approximately 223 children between the ages of 1 and 5 years, and 13 between the ages of 5 and 15 years had been immunised.

(7) Erysipelas.

Eight cases of Erysipelas were notified to the Department during 1944. Five cases were treated at the Isolation Hospital, the remaining three being home cases. Two cases were notified in each of the months of July and August, and one in each of the months of April, May, September and November.

(8) Acute Polio-Myelitis.

Four cases of Acute Polio-Myelitis were notified during 1944. Two of the cases were admitted to hospital at Alton, and one to Winchester Hospital. One of the cases proved fatal.

(9) Pneumonia.

Eleven cases of Pneumonia were notified during 1944. The highest number of cases occurring in any one month being three in the month of March. Two cases were notified in each of the months of January, April and October, and one in each of the months of June and August. All the cases were treated at home.

(10) Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

One case only of Ophthalmia Neonatorum was notified during the year. This case was treated at home.

(11) Puerperal Pyrexia.

Two cases of Puerperal Pyrexia were notified to the Department during 1944. One case was admitted to hospital, the other being treated at home.

(12) Dysentery.

One case of this disease was notified during the year, the patient being treated at the Isolation Hospital.

(13) Examination of Bacteriological Specimens.

Bacteriological examinations are carried out free of charge by the County Authorities, full advantage being taken of these facilities.

(14) Cleansing and Disinfection of Verminous Persons.

No permanent public facilities exist in the Borough for the cleansing of verminous persons, but as a temporary measure Scabies Clinics have been held at the First Aid Post. During the year under review 396 persons were treated at this Clinic, of which number 71 were persons resident outside the Borough.

Verminous clothes, bedding, etc., are disinfected with an insecticide or steam disinfected at the Isolation Hospital. During 1944 it was found necessary to steam disinfect verminous clothes, bedding, etc., on 16 occasions only.

Houses and rooms are disinfected after cases of infectious disease with " Killgerm " fumigators. The number of rooms disinfected during the year were as follows :—

After cases of notifiable disease .....	.....	.....	69
After cases of non-notifiable disease .....	.....	.....	8
			—
	Total		77
			—

Infectious clothes or bedding was steam disinfected at the Isolation Hospital on 45 occasions.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS SINCE 1924).

40

Disease.	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
Scarlet Fever	44	18	29	43	141	72	27	19	24	38	135	129	67	47	59	44	24	41	43	42	67
Diphtheria	8	4	6	8	30	28	12	8	3	—	12	14	4	7	50	7	8	13	—	—	—
Erysipelas	5	14	14	7	16	8	4	9	6	9	9	11	12	12	11	11	11	3	12	10	8
Pneumonia	15	4	19	10	14	6	16	13	27	18	21	6	7	16	6	13	12	16	7	14	12
Puerperal Fever	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	6	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	1	2	2	—	1	1	2	5	5	2	5	—	4	2	6	8	5	6	2
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	—	—	5	6	4	6	—	1	2	—	1	1	3	6	2	5	4	11	1	1
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	3	3	—	—
Typhoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Relapsing Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis Lethargica	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Polio-myelitis	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	5	—	1	2	—	1	4
(a) Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	194	792	201	115	43
(a) Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	179	83	41	285	43

(a)—Became notifiable on the 23rd October, 1939.

TUBERCULOSIS.

New Cases and Mortality during 1944.

	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0—1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—15	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
15—25	2	3	—	—	—	1	—	—
25—35	2	3	1	1	1	—	—	—
35—45	6	1	—	—	4	1	—	—
45—55	3	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
55—65	2	2	—	—	1	—	—	—
65 and upwards	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Age unknown	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	18	9	1	2	9	2	—	—

